

# DAILY REPORT

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USSR'S KAPITSA TO VISIT JAPAN 27-29 Aug

OW190949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will visit Tokyo August 27-29 for talks with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and other ministry officials, a senior official said Tuesday. The official in the foreign ministry said Kapitsa plans to brief Japanese officials on the details of a speech made July 28 by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in which he touched on the future security in Asia and the Pacific. Japanese officials, he said, expect to discuss bilateral problems as well as the timing and other details of a prospective visit to Japan by Soviet Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev. The official, who declined to be named, said Japan intends to tell Kapitsa that some parts of Gorbachev's speech indicated an "incorrect understanding of Japan," and to ask Soviet leaders to "correct" their views of Japan. He was partly referring to the phrase that Japan and the Soviet Union need to cooperate in a quiet atmosphere free from past problems.

JAPAN, U.S. OPEN FIRST ROUND OF MOSS TALKS

OW190527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Tuesday began three days of trade talks under the MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) formula mainly to discuss U.S. access to Japan's telecommunications, electronics and auto parts markets. In Tuesday's session the U.S. and Japanese officials are to review the progress of a bilateral agreement reached last January concerning telecommunications equipment.

Representing Japan at the sub-cabinet talks are Shingeo Sawada, vice minister at the ministry of posts and telecommunications, and Reishi Teshima, deputy foreign minister for international affairs. The U.S. negotiators are headed by Bruce Smart, undersecretary of commerce for international trade. They will discuss ways to expand Japan's imports of U.S. auto parts Wednesday, to be followed by consultations Thursday on electronics equipment.

U.S. and Japanese officials held year-long MOSS talks until January on opening Japan's markets to U.S. telecommunications goods, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals, electronics goods and forest products. They have recently agreed to discuss trade issues concerning transportation items such as auto parts in an expanded MOSS framework.

GROUPS TO RALLY AGAINST CALL BY TWO U.S. VESSELS

OW190035 Naha Radio NHK in Japanese 2210 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Two U.S. naval vessels capable of carrying nuclear weapons are to call at White Beach, a U.S. base in Katsuren-cho on Okinawa, today. The submarine "Tunny" arrived at the beach a short while ago and the cruiser "Long Beach" will arrive very soon. They both are here to replenish supplies and provide rest for crews. The submarine "Tunny" made its appearance offshore just after 0600 [2100 GMT] and is now dropping anchor. The cruiser "Long Beach" is expected to enter port around 0800 [2300 GMT]. The "Tunny" is scheduled to stay at White Beach until 1800 [0900 GMT] today and the "Long Beach" until 1600 [0700 GMT]. The nuclear-powered submarine "Tunny" is capable of carrying nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. This is the first visit to Okinawa for the submarine. The "Long Beach" is also capable of carrying Tomahawk missiles. Their port calls are said to be linked with the scheduled call at Sasebo in Nagasaki Prefecture by the battleship "New Jersey" on 24 August.



Their port calls mark the first visit to Okinawa by nuclear-powered U.S. vessels in more than 5 and 1/2 years. They also represent the 19th such visit since the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. The Okinawa prefectural authorities have been conducting radiological monitoring in waters around White Beach since yesterday evening.

Reformist groups in the prefecture are strongly opposed to the visit of the two nuclear-powered naval vessels. The Okinawa Prefectural Council for Prohibition of A-H bombs, which is affiliated with the JCP, and the Okinawa Prefectural Council Against A-H bombs, which is affiliated with the JCP, are to hold spot rallies separately today to voice their protest of the visit.

#### NAKASONE TO MAKE FINAL DECISION ON SDI 2 SEP

OW170744 Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Japanese government has decided that participation in Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) research work will not run counter to the 1969 Diet resolution on the peaceful utilization of space, it was learned Thursday.

According to government sources, the government concluded, firstly, that the resolution sets the limit on space development by Japan and does not prevent Japan from joining research under the initiative of the United States.

Secondly, the "peaceful purposes" mentioned in the resolution means non-military purposes. The SDI is a defense weapon aiming at eradication of nuclear arms from the earth. Joining the SDI research will contribute to upgrading non-military technologies.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will make the final decision on Sept. 2 at a conference of the ministers concerned as to whether Japan will take part in SDI research.

The resolution in question was adopted at the Diet in May 1969 when the National Space Development Agency was inaugurated. The resolution said in part, "Every item that Japan puts into space and the development of rockets must have peaceful purposes."

This has been a guideline for the Japanese research and development of space.

#### HIROSHIMA MAYOR WELCOMES GORBACHEV DECLARATION

OW190349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hiroshima, Aug. 19 KYODO -- Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima Tuesday released a statement welcoming the Soviet announcement of an extension of its unilateral freeze on nuclear tests until next January 1. The statement said the Soviet extension, though limited until January 1, will help realize Hiroshima citizens' wish for peace. The mayor said in the statement he hopes the Soviet action will lead to the abolition of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union first unilaterally declared its nuclear test moratorium on August 6 last year on the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in 1945. The latest extension is the fourth since then.



14 AUG SPEECHES MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

## DPRK-USSR Amity Chairman Speaks

SK190455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Speech by Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association and minister of communications, at a meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 14 August to mark the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Kim recording] Today we greet the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland under magnificent circumstances in which, together with all the people throughout the country, we are giving new impetus to the struggle to implement the decision of the 11th plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee after receiving, with endless excitement, "the historical experience of founding the WPK," an immortal classic work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Japanese imperialists' colonial rule ended in our country 41 years ago, and our people's protracted cause of liberating the fatherland was achieved brilliantly. [applause]

During the period of national suffering when the Japanese imperialists' rule was most dismal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, having embarked along the road of taking the lead in the revolution, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and the people, illuminated the bright future path of the Korean revolution and developed the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle to achieve liberation and the communist movement to a new, higher stage. By leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] and the patriotic anti-Japanese forces by using profound strategy and tactics, the respected and beloved leader successively dealt serious blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and led the Korean revolution along the single road of victory as a whole.

While revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution and the sun of the people, and while overcoming all difficulties and grim trials under his leadership, KPRA members and the patriotic people drove the Japanese imperialist aggressors into the abyss of defeat by struggling unyieldingly and heroically. While leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed the brilliant revolutionary tradition -- the everlasting cornerstone of our revolution and the source of the victorious and invincible strength of our party and people -- and laid the organizational and ideological foundation of our party. [applause]

The Korean communists and the KPRA members, who had been indoctrinated and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, struggled, upholding the banner of proletarian internationalism and protecting with arms the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world. Under the leadership of the Lenin party, the Soviet people and army defeated fascist Germany in the great fatherland war and decisively helped defeat the Japanese imperialists by participating in the war against Japan. During the course of waging a joint struggle against the Japanese imperialists, blood ties of friendship were firmly cultivated between the Korean and Soviet people as class brothers and as revolutionary comrades-in-arms. With the 15 August liberation as the momentum, Korea-Soviet friendship embarked along a new road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The liberation of our fatherland from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule was an historic victory which our people attained with the courageous Soviet Army and was an epochal event opening a new era in our people's struggle to achieve self-reliance, independence, and socialism.

Over the past 41 years since liberation, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have vigorously enjoyed days of great change and creation. By successfully performing the revolutionary mission in every stage according to the line and policy set forth by the great leader and by vigorously accelerating socialist construction, our people have established in our country an advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and have turned our backward country, over a short period of time, into a powerful socialist country which possesses a strong, self-reliant people's economy, a brilliant national culture, and a self-defense capability. [applause]

Under our party's leadership, the revolution in our country is now tirelessly developing to a new, high stage. Under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- our people are now vigorously accelerating the struggle to remold man, nature, and society in a communistic way and are effecting a new upsurge in the struggle to occupy the 10 major long-range targets of grand socialist economic construction in the 1980's. With their hearts filled with optimism over conviction in the future of the fatherland and the revolution, our people are now hastening the complete victory of socialism.

All the victories and successes our people have attained in past revolutionary struggles and construction work are a result of the wise leadership of the WPK Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as well as a brilliant fruition of the devoted struggle of our people, who have energetically struggled by rallying firmly around the party and leader. [applause] [end recording]

After noting that for our people reunifying the fatherland is so pressing a task that its solution cannot be delayed even for a single day, he said that the biggest obstacle to realizing national reunification at present is that the U.S. imperialists, occupying South Korea by the use of forces, are enforcing colonial rule there. After noting that the WPK and the government of the republic have put forward the most just policies and reasonable proposals to reunify the fatherland by independent and peaceful means, without interference from the outside, and have made every sincere effort possible to realize them, he exposed in detail that, opposed to this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet have endlessly pursued maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and provoke a new war.

He then went on to say that the government of the republic has insisted on cohosting of the Olympics between the North and South of Korea in order to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis, to hold a successful 24th Olympiad, and to create an environment favorable to realizing the reunification of Korea.

He stressed that to ease tension in Korea and to settle the Korean question by peaceful means, the U.S. imperialists should immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons of mass destruction, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, after abandoning their military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there.

He then stated that he was extending deep gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet Government and people for paying, as they have in the past, deep attention to the course of developments in our country and for positively supporting and encouraging our people in their socialist construction and in their just struggle for national reunification.

He continued as follows: [Begin Kim recording] Comrades, under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the Soviet people are now actively struggling to implement the grand programs adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.



In the Soviet Union tasks designed to accelerate science and technological revolution, to equip the national economy with modern technology, and to promote public welfare according to the CPSU strategic lines to promote the nation's socio-economic development are being carried out successfully. The Soviet Union has been staging a vigorous struggle to accelerate the consummation of socialism and has consistently made efforts to oppose the imperialists' war maneuvers and defend peace and security in the world.

The Soviet party and government has taken measures to unilaterally halt nuclear tests to eliminate the danger of thermonuclear war, put forward initiatives to dismantle nuclear weapons completely before the end of this century, and put forward proposals to utilize space for peaceful purposes on the condition that it be demilitarized and to reduce Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons by 50 percent. It has also put forward proposals for the countries in Asia and the Pacific to make joint efforts in unity to ease tensions not only in Europe, but also in Asia and the Pacific region and to turn this region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons. Considering this a clear expression of the Soviet Union's peace-loving stand to eliminate the danger of nuclear war and preserve and consolidate peace in the world, the Korean people fully support this. [applause]

In recent speech delivered in Vladivostok, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced various plans and proposals to prevent the strengthening of forces, nuclear forces in particular, in Asia and the Pacific and to guarantee peace and security there; warned of the danger of maneuvers to fabricate the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea and to turn South Korea into a forward nuclear base; and expressed supported for the struggle to realize peace on the Korean peninsula and peaceful reunification of the country by our people and our proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula. This greatly encourages our people.

The Korean and Soviet people have formed relations of friendship in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause and have constantly solidified and developed these relations. Today, the great Korean-Soviet friendship marks a time of brilliant flowering. Meeting and talks with the Soviet party and state leaders by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 were an historic event that has upgraded the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship to a new, higher level. [applause]

Today, the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union are being strengthened and developed to a new, higher level in directions that benefit the people of the two countries. Following last year's grand celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the people of our two countries last July meaningfully celebrated the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance as a joint, happy event. This shows that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are further developing with the passage of time.

Endlessly solidifying and developing the Korean-Soviet friendship generation after generation is a unanimous desire and unchanging belief of the people of the two countries. In the future, we will also make every effort to expand and develop on a full scale our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and protect peace in Asia and the world, and in the joint struggle for socialism and communism. Long live the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples! [applause]



## Soviet Charge Speaks

SK190856 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Speech by Boris Morozov, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to the DPRK, at a 14 August meeting held in the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 41st anniversary of the fatherland's liberation -- recording in Russian with superimposed Korean translation]

[Text] First I would like to thank you for inviting us to this meeting today marking the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Korea. [applause] This anniversary has special significance in the history of relations between our two fraternal peoples. On 15 August 1945, our struggle against the Japanese militarist forces victoriously came to an end on this Korean peninsula. For victory in this struggle, the officers and men of the Soviet Army, who made a decisive contribution to liberating the people of your country and numerous (? oppressed) people of the world, laid down their lives. The brave Korean patriots who fought vigorously and victoriously under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, were also willing to lay down their lives.

We all remember well the celebrations held last year. These celebrations contributed to Korean-Soviet friendship, which is being strengthened with each passing day. The grand Liberation Tower, which was rebuilt prior to the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation, realistically proves that the Korean people do not forget the Soviet people's internationalist duty.

Fifteen August is a new milestone in the annals of the social reforms in Korea in the modern history of the independent Korean state. The stubborn and devoted efforts of the people have brought about exceptional growth in this land in a short period of time. [applause] With the heroic efforts of the workers, farmers, and working intellectuals and with the material and spiritual support of the socialist cooperative community, the former Japanese colony has been converted into a socialist state with advanced industry and productive agriculture. Impressive successes have been attained in many fields, including those of culture, education, sports, and health during the period of the people's regime.

The Soviet people sincerely wish the Korean friends great success in their struggle to carry out the decisions of the (?Sixth) WPK Congress and to realize reunification of the country, their long-cherished desire, on an independent, peaceful, and democratic basis. [applause]

Comrade, the Soviet people, enthusiastically supporting CPSU policy, are making vigorous efforts to carry out the large-scale action program to advance the country's social and economic development adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. [end recording] He continued by noting that the Soviet people, upholding the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress, are effecting great successes in the struggle to carry out this decision, and that, in particular, labor productivity is increasing in all fields of the people's economy.

He noted that Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, in his recent speech in Vladivostok put forward various plans and proposals to prevent an arms buildup, especially the buildup of nuclear arms, in the Asian and Pacific region and to safeguard peace and security in this region. He said that the situation remains tense because the U.S. imperialists are aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula. He then continued: [Begin Morozov recording, superimposed with Korean translation] As reaffirmed in Vladivostok, the Soviet Union actively supports DPRK peace initiatives to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to solve the national problem facing the Korean people. [applause]

As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, for the sake of the real interests of Korea there is no good reason whatsoever to turn away from the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK. We expect that the international meeting on establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula, to be held in Pyongyang in September, will be a new contribution to the world people's struggle to prevent the danger of war. [applause]

This meeting will confirm that broad social circles of the world support the Korean people's just struggle. We, the Soviet people are encouraged by the enthusiastic support of the DPRK for the constructive Soviet proposal to reduce nuclear arms, significantly reduce conventional weapons and arms, and improve the international situation. We regard this support as [word indistinct] of the socialist forces on the world stage. This enables the friendly and cooperative relations among the peoples of the socialist countries to be continuously strengthened and developed.

Dear comrades: I take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the WPK leadership, to you, and to all workers of the DPRK for supporting the line of the Soviet state and the CPSU. [applause]

In the Soviet Union, basic significance is given to developing and completing Soviet-Korean relations. The comradely and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK actively helps strengthen security on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian and the Pacific region and solving the task of socialist and communist construction in our two countries.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea are blooming and developing in all fields based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism, and that they are characterized by the spirit of investigating new forms in many fields, including the political, economic, trade, cultural, and scientific fields. [applause]

The past 2 years since the unforgettable visit to the Soviet Union of the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has been especially successful in the relations of friendship between us. [applause] This brief period has been filled with milestones of cooperation at present and in the future in all fields in relations between our two countries. New treaties and agreements have been signed; a series of important agreements has been made; and the legal basis for Soviet-Korean relations has been reinforced. These relations have been made firm by the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The recent observance of the 25th anniversary of the signing of this treaty manifested the special significance of this treaty in solidifying the relations of alliance between the Soviet Union and Korea and in strengthening security in this region of the world. I express my firm conviction that Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation will dependably serve the peoples of our two countries in the cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

On this glorious holiday of the 41st anniversary of Korean liberation, I send my congratulations to you and all the workers of the DPRK through you, and wish you new success in the struggle for socialist construction and reunification of the country. [applause] Long live the immortal Soviet-Korean friendship and unity! [applause] [end recording]

'OUTLINE' OF DJP'S DRAFT AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

SK190053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 p 6

["Outline" of DJP's Draft Amendment to the Constitution. Announced on 18 August]

[Text] Basic Framework

1. The government shall take the form of a pure parliamentary cabinet system under which the president shall have formal and ceremonial authority, while the prime minister and the cabinet shall hold substantial rights to administer national affairs.
2. The people's right for free choice of government shall be guaranteed by empowering the National Assembly, composed of representatives of the people, to elect the head of government and by providing that the majority of the Cabinet members shall be chosen from among the National Assemblymen.
3. The existence of a dictatorship shall be impossible through the decentralization of power and mutual control among the prime minister, Assembly and the court.
4. General drawbacks of the parliamentary cabinet system shall be remedied by working out institutional devices for national security and political stability, which include, among others, the prevention of the abuse of the government's right to disband the Assembly and of the Assembly's no confidence right against the Cabinet.
5. The people's basic rights shall be guaranteed to the greatest possible extent.
6. The National Assembly shall become the supreme organ through the strengthening of its authority and invigoration of its function.
7. The judiciary section's independence shall be further strengthened since it is the last stronghold for the protection of the people's basic rights and the Constitution.
8. Substantial progress of politics by political parties shall be sought.
9. An epoch-making turning point shall be effected for the realization of a happy welfare state by expanding and intensifying the state's duty to improve social welfare conditions.
10. Sound economic order to be harmonized with economic freedom and public welfare and interests shall be established.

General Principles and Basic Rights.

1. The state's protection of the people living abroad shall be strengthened.
2. The restriction of basic rights will be allowed in unavoidable cases, but should be made within the minimum scope.
3. The rights of habeas corpus shall be guaranteed for all citizens arrested.



4. Any detention or arrest of criminal suspects shall be notified to their families.
5. No criminal suspect shall be arrested or detained without being notified of his right to have an attorney and of the reasons for the arrest or detention.
6. Censorship of the press and publication shall be banned.
7. The provision on the ban on double compensation for soldiers and policemen shall be adjusted in a reasonable way.
8. A system for extensive criminal compensation shall be stipulated so that suspects found to be innocent may seek compensation.
9. A new provision to protect victims of crimes in such a way as to provide the state's compensation shall be established.
10. A new provision on the guarantee of a minimum wage shall be established.
11. The right to join in collective action of workers at public enterprises shall be expanded and guaranteed.
12. A new provision on the duty of the state to prevent disease and to promote the guaranteed provision of medical care shall be established.
13. A new provision on the state's duty to formulate policies on the increase in the number of housing units shall be established.
14. A new provision on the protection of rights of scientific technicians shall be established.
15. A new provision on the state's duty to safeguard people from disasters shall be established.
16. A new provision on the state's duty to protect the physically-handicapped and the elderly shall be established.
17. A new provision on the safeguarding of maternity care shall be established.
18. The state shall be made responsible for making efforts to ensure equality between men and women.
19. A new provision on the state's duty to implement policies on the improvement of the social welfare of women and juveniles.

#### Power Structure

##### 1. The President

- 1) Status: The president shall represent the Republic of Korea as the symbolic head of state and shall assume formal and ceremonial authority without assuming political responsibilities.

2) Election & Term: The president shall be elected by the National Assembly for a five-year official term and shall be allowed to seek re-election once.

3) Should the president be unable to perform the duties of his office, the National Assembly speaker shall take on the role of the president.

4) The president's authority shall be limited to formal and ceremonial ones such as the giving or receiving of credentials to or from delegates of diplomatic missions, the right to proclaim bills, the right to grant amnesty, the right to disband the Assembly and to take emergency measures at the request of the prime minister.

The president shall have the right to nominate the prime minister and to confirm the election of the prime minister by the Assembly and to appoint a chief justice recommended by the prime minister with the approval of Assembly.

#### The Government

##### 1) The Cabinet.

A. Formation: The Cabinet shall be composed of the prime minister and ministers numbering more than 15 and less than 30, and the majority of ministers shall be chosen from among the assemblymen.

B. The Cabinet shall be granted all substantial administrative rights, enabling it to decide on major state affairs. Affairs that should pass through the Cabinet include basic plans on state affairs, bills, major diplomatic policies, major military issues, emergency measures and martial law, disbandment of the Assembly, amnesty and civil rights restoration and national referendum.

##### 2) The Prime Minister

A. The prime minister shall be elected among National Assemblymen by the National Assembly at the nomination of the president. There shall be no debate on the nomination.

The president shall nominate a candidate recommended by the majority party within five days after the Assembly holds its first meeting.

B. The prime minister shall execute administrative rights at the resolution of the Cabinet as the head of government, and shall assume all political responsibilities.

The prime minister shall have the right to appoint ministers and public officials, to conduct diplomacy, to present bills, to command the armed forces, to proclaim martial law, to take emergency measures and to disband the Assembly.

C. Institutional devices shall be implemented to prevent the premier's abuse of authority. The exercise of the right to dissolve the Assembly shall be restricted on a large scale by making impossible any disbandment for the first two years after the Assembly's inauguration.

In case the premier decides to disband the Assembly, the legislature may challenge the decision and elect a new premier, thereby nullifying disbandment.

The Cabinet session shall become the top decision-making organ, and the premier shall not be given the right to veto bills.

### 3. The National Assembly

1) The Assembly shall function as a unicameral system for the efficient and swift management of state affairs under the current national circumstances requiring the concentration of all national energies to cope with possible national crises and to achieve economic progress.

2) A proportional system of representation shall be adopted to allow representatives from all walks of life present their diverse political opinions and the special interests of each profession.

3) The term of National Assemblymen will be five years instead of the current four years in order to reduce political and economic losses caused by frequent elections and to help the assemblymen perform their duties faithfully and without haste.

4) The Assembly's authority shall be drastically strengthened and be invigorated to ensure the people's right to choose the government directly and to make the Assembly the center of deliberation of all state affairs.

The head of the first opposition party shall be treated with the same respect due to the speaker, enabling the opposition leader to contribute the politics as a spokesman for political parties.

5) The Assembly's right to impeach the president, prime minister and ministers shall be recognized to prevent the abuse of power by the prime minister and ministers.

6) A constructive no-confidence formula shall be adopted for ensuring political stability by making it impossible for the Assembly to pass a no-confidence motion against the prime minister without electing the next prime minister and by prohibiting the filing of a no-confidence motion within two years after the prime minister is elected.

### 4. The Court

1) The Supreme Court shall be granted the right to review unconstitutionality to help it play its role as the organ to guarantee the faithful observance of the Constitution.

2) The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the president with the approval of the National Assembly, nominated by the prime minister.

3) Justices shall be appointed by the president at the request of the prime minister, by chief justice nominated, and judges shall be appointed by chief justice.

4) The guarantee of the status of judges shall be strengthened, by providing that judges shall be dismissed only through means of impeachment or sentence or imprisonment.

### 5. Constitutional Committee

1) The Constitution Committee shall be formed with nine members, each three nominated by the prime minister, chief justice and the Assembly.



- 2) The committee may exercise the right to dissolve an unconstitutional political party and to judge impeachment.

#### Economy

1. The state shall adjust the economy reasonably for the balanced development of the national economy.

- 1) Provisions will be established newly to empower the state to curb and adjust the concentration of economic power by monopoly and the abuse of economic power by a small number of people.

The state shall be given the duty to support and foster small and medium industries substantially and to establish a fair trade order.

- 2) A new provision will be established to make it compulsory for the state to make positive efforts for the promotion of public welfare and interests, and the balanced development of all sectors of the nation.

#### Amendment of the Constitution

1. An amendment to the Constitution shall be proposed only by a majority of National Assemblymen.
2. An amendment to the Constitution shall be confirmed by the direct judgment of the people.

#### Others (Interim Provisions)

1. An election of Assemblymen to form a new National Assembly shall be held at least 60 days before a revised Constitution is put into effect.
2. The president shall be elected at least 45 days before the revised Constitution is put into effect, and the prime minister shall be elected at least 30 days before the revised Constitution is put into effect.

#### NKDP CALLS DJP AMENDMENT 'PLOY' TO RETAIN POWER

SK190043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party denounced yesterday that the draft for constitutional revision being proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party, featuring a parliamentary cabinet system, is a ploy to prolong its grip of power.

In a statement, NKDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok said, "The draft amendment of the DJP is designed to prolong its dictatorship, ignoring the people's desires."

He criticized the ruling party of being obsessed with "defeatism" towards a direct popular election of the president which asks for the people's opinion firsthand.

Hong noted, "The ruling camp, which suffers from such "defeatism," is confident of staying in power only by winning majority seats of the National Assembly. This proves that there is an undemocratic scheme underlying the parliamentary election system it is seeking to introduce.

He went on, "It is against the spirit of the rival party leaders' earlier agreement to ensure the people's free choice of their own government."

As to the DJP draft's prohibition of the censorship of the press, Hong pointed out that the ruling camp need not wait until the constitutional amendment be finalized to cease its "oppression of the press," if it has a real intention to do so.

#### DJP CHAIRMAN MEETS KIM YONG-SAM BRIEFLY 18 AUG

SK190108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Aug 86 P 4

[Text] Ruling DJP chairman No Tae-u and opposition leader Kim Yong-sam met unexpectedly in a reception yesterday evening and they had brief talks in a shower of camera flashes of newsmen.

Their meeting was made at the Press Center building where the Journalists Association of Korea celebrated the 22nd anniversary of its founding. They chatted about constitutional revision.

"You have had a lot of work these days," Kim said.

No replied, "I've heard that you have had lots of trouble. I hope you can manage things as your predecessors did."

It was their first encounter since they met at the funeral of Hong Chin-ki, former chairman of the CHUNGANG [ILBO] daily newspaper, last month.

Kim called upon the No. 2 man of the ruling party to "make efforts to achieve a true democracy."

No also noted, "In our caucus today, some assemblymen recalled that the opposition party had demanded the parliamentary cabinet system during the Yusin period. But now, we want it. This is an irony of history, isn't it?"

He added, "I'd like to have dialogues with anybody, if possible."

Kim said, "The most important thing in democracy is to know the will of the people. I think you will agree." No noted, "A democracy, I think, is a two-way concession."

#### JAPANESE ENVOY EXPLAINS ROYAL POSTPONEMENT TO CHON

SK190134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 19 (YONHAP) -- Ryoze Sunobe, former Japanese ambassador to Korea, Monday paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential residence. In a meeting earlier in the day with Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong at Yi's office. Sunobe explained the Japanese Government's decision to postpone a visit here by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, originally scheduled for this fall. Sunobe came here as a special envoy for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. He will return to Japan on Tuesday, winding up a three-day visit.

NORTH SAID TRAINING IRANIAN KAMIKAZES FOR GULF WAR

SK160022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Seoul (Naewoe) -- Iranian air force pilots are undergoing a "special air attack training" in North Korea with utmost secrecy, an informed source said yesterday.

The training, which is being conducted in Wonsan, is designed to teach the pilots on the "kamikaze-style" air attack or a suicidal crash on a target in the war against Iraq, the source revealed.

The number of Iranian pilots undergoing the training was not available, because both North Korea and Iran have kept mum, the source added.

JAN-JUN '86 IMPORT-EXPORT STATISTICS OUTLINED

SK110436 Seoul YONHAP in English 0421 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- Ten countries accounted for 76.8 percent (12.6 billion U.S. dollars) of South Korea's exports in the first half of this year, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) reported Monday. Korea exported 13.3 billion dollars worth of products in the first six months.

The United States topped the list of the 10 major exporting countries (39.1 percent, 6.4 billion dollars), followed by Japan (13.9 percent, 2.3 billion dollars) and Hong Kong (5.4 percent, 893.9 million dollars). Also among the top 10 were Canada, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Britain, Panama, Singapore and Norway, according to a KTA analysis of Korea's external trade performance in the January-June period.

The first-half exports were led by textiles (24.1 percent, 4 billion dollars), electronics (17.3 percent, 2.8 billion dollars) and ships and floating structures (10.1 percent, 1.7 billion dollars). Also among the top 10 export items were steel products (6.7 percent, 1.1 billion dollars), footwear (6.1 percent, 993 million dollars), automobiles and auto parts (4.3 percent, 705 million dollars), machinery (3.8 percent, 619 million dollars), marine products (3.5 percent, 580 million dollars), electric products (2.6 percent, 430 million dollars) and synthetic fiber products (2.6 percent, 424 million dollars). The exportation of these 10 major items totaled 13.3 billion dollars, accounting for 81 percent of Korea's total exports, compared with 80.4 percent last year.

Reflecting the appreciation of the Japanese yen, electronics jumped from third place on the 1985 list to second place this year. Automobiles and auto parts also went from eighth place last year to sixth place this year. Automobiles and auto parts recorded the highest growth rate (135.2 percent), followed by paper products (116.2 percent), machinery (70.8 percent) and electronics (42.1 percent).

Crude oil, which last year topped the list of import items, relinquished that position to industrial machinery, whose imports in the six-month period totaled 2.4 billion dollars, representing 15.2 percent of Korea's total imports. The importation of electric products and parts exceeded 1.8 billion dollars, accounting for 11.2 percent of the total imports, followed by crude oil, representing 12.5 percent.



The list of top 10 import items also included ships and floating structures (5.6 percent, 908.1 million dollars), chemicals (5.2 percent, 843.7 million dollars), textiles (5.2 percent, 837.9 million dollars), steel products (5.1 percent, 816.1 million dollars), coal (3.2 percent, 512.4 million dollars), optical, medical and measuring apparatuses (2.6 percent, 425.9 million dollars) and food grains (2.6 percent, 424.8 million dollars). The importation of these 10 major items totaled 11 billion dollars, representing 68.4 percent of the total imports.

In the six-month period, Korea sustained trade deficits with 32 countries and recorded surpluses with 52 nations. Korea's trade deficits with Asian countries totaled 2.7 billion dollars on a customs clearance basis, according to the KTA report.

#### LOCAL AUTONOMY PLANNED FOR CITIES, COUNTIES

SK100033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The local autonomy system will be put into practice in all counties and cities nationwide although its implementation will be waived in provinces.

The four "special cities" of Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, and Taegu, and Kwangju which will be elevated to "special city" status in November, will also be subject to the enforcement of the local self-rule.

The local assemblies will be formed in all cities and counties throughout the country during the first half of next year.

The decision to that effect was made in a high-level joint consultation between the officials of the administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] yesterday.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong and DJP chairman No Tae-u attended the meeting.

The party and the administration also agreed to ban the political parties from participating in the local assembly elections.

In the 100-minute session, the administration asserted that the local autonomy system should be implemented first in the five special cities and nine provinces, while the ruling party maintained that it should start from all small cities and counties, a ranking government official said.

Party sources said that lower-echelon administrative districts in special cities such as "ku" will be excluded from the implementation of the autonomy system.

As for the timing of the local self-rule enforcement, the ruling camp reaffirmed that it will go ahead with the plan to implement the local autonomy system during the first half of next year.

Rep. Ko Kon of the DJP told reporters that the ruling camp reflected the public opinion advanced in the public hearings in 13 major cities across the nation last month.

A majority of people claimed in the public hearings that political parties should be banned from participating in the local assembly elections and the local self-rule should start from small cities and counties across the nation.

The party and the administration also agreed that the heads of local administration will be appointed by the central government for several years after the implementation of the autonomy system.

After the party-administration meeting, Rep. Ko, who is the DJP's chairman of the panel for research of the local autonomy system, noted the necessity of the reform of the local administrative structure following the implementation of the local self-rule system.

He went on that the Home Ministry set aside 480 billion won for the expenditure required for the implementation of the local autonomy system.

The Government Administration Ministry is consulting with the relevant ministries to delegate as many administrative affairs as possible to the provincial administrations, Ko told reporters.

The government plans to transfer the national tax on the sale of cigarettes and telephones to local taxes.

The ruling camp will finalize a draft plan on the local autonomy system in a consultation late this month.

CHEA SIM, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR USSR, POLAND, GDR

BK181312 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 18 -- A high level delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea left here this morning on an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic [PPR] and the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation, led by National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its Council; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and defence minister; Chea Soth, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning; Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and president of its commission for organization; Nu Beng and venerable Tep Vong, National Assembly vice-chairmen; and others.

Also present on the occasion were G.D.R. Ambassador Rolf Doch, Polish Ambassador Ludwik Klockowski, Soviet Charge d'Affaires A.I. Igor Ognietov and Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Anh Kieu.

Chairman Chea Sim and his delegation will be guests of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the S.E.J.M. [parliament] of the P.P.R. and the People's Chamber of the G.D.R.

TEXT OF 11 AUG CGDK CABINET MEETING COMMUNIQUE

BK160158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Full Text" of the communique issued by the annual CGDK Council of Ministers meeting held in a "liberated zone inside Cambodia" on 11 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CGDK was held on 11 August 1986 in a liberated zone inside Cambodia under the august chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and attended by His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, His Excellency Im Chhudet, representative of Prime Minister Son Sann; and several other ministers of the CGDK.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity, unity, warmth, and cordiality.

2. The Cabinet of the CGDK examined and discussed all aspects of the situation of our struggle during the period from the 8th dry season to the present, and noted with satisfaction the following points of particular development:

a. The resistance forces of our three sides continued successfully to advance in attacking the Vietnamese enemy more deeply everywhere in the interior of the country; particularly in the Tonle Sap Lake region and even in the zone surrounding Phnom Penh.



b. We regularly conducted activities around Phnom Penh and important provincial capitals and townships, such as Battambang, Moung, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, and Kompong Speu.

c. The armed forces of the three factions of the CGDK have more and more closely cooperated with each other in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and in assisting each other everywhere, such as in Battambang, Pursat, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom Provinces.

d. Cambodian people and Khmer soldiers and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have more actively participated in the national liberation struggle along with our tripartite National Army, enabling our national liberation resistance forces to develop and grow steadily.

3. The Cabinet pledged to further enhance the situation, especially to strengthen cooperation among the three forces of the CGDK and consolidate the great national union both inside and outside the country within the struggle until Vietnam agrees to hold talks with the tripartite CGDK and to withdraw its aggressive forces from Cambodia.

4. The Cabinet would like to appeal to the Vietnamese leadership to reconsider its position regarding the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. The Vietnamese leaders must clearly realize that the root cause of their serious difficulties in Vietnam stems from Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia. So long as the Vietnamese leaders refuse to settle the problem politically by withdrawing all their aggressive troops from Cambodia, they will never be able to extricate themselves from their serious predicament in Vietnam. On the contrary, they will continue to be worn and tired out both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam and to become more utterly isolated in the world.

5. The Cabinet would like to once again express thanks to all friends in the world for supporting the Cambodian people's struggle, particularly for supporting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

The Cabinet appeals to the world community to continue supporting this eight-point peace proposal to force Vietnam to agree to negotiate with the tripartite CGDK to settle the Cambodian problem politically, so Cambodia can once again enjoy peace and happiness and so peace, happiness, and stability can be guaranteed in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

6. The Cabinet would like to praise our compatriots both inside and outside the country for almost unanimously supporting the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal. After the prominent representatives of the three factions of the CGDK had applied their signatures and the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea solemnly publicized it to the whole world, the world enthusiastically and vigorously supported this eight-point peace proposal as a charter of our nation for the present and the future after Vietnam pulls out of Cambodia.

All of us vow to spare no efforts to overcome all obstacles to turn this charter of our nation into a concrete force both at home and abroad pushing for the political settlement of the Cambodian problem according to the sacred aspirations of our people and nation in line with the UN resolutions without any external interference and calling for Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodia people's right to self-determination.

All of us pledge to spare no efforts to make Cambodia in the future an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia within the great national union and national reconciliation among all Cambodians with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the president.

7. In conclusion, the Cabinet would like to express solemn praise to all fighting forces, combatants, and female combatants who are braving all obstacles in the valiant struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and who have won one satisfactory victory after another.

The Cabinet of the CGDK would like to warmly praise our people and the fraternal Khmer soldiers and village and commune administrative agents forcibly drafted into service by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who, with a lofty sense of patriotism, have joined with the forces of the tripartite CGDK in attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please, continue to hold aloft your banner of patriotism and join with our CGDK forces in more vigorously attacking the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Democratic Kampuchea, 11 August 1986

SRV REGIMENT COMMANDER KILLED IN MONDOLKIRI

BK190404 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 86

[From the 'Report from Various Battlefields' Feature]

[Excerpt] Mondolkiri Battlefield: On 10 August, our national army launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese regiment position at (?Ok Taok). After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed this position. We killed 15 Vietnamese enemies, including a regiment commander, 2 battalion commanders, a company commander, 2 platoon commanders, and a Vietnamese provincial expert; wounded 17 others; destroyed a 12.7 mm gun, 1 b-41, 1 m-79, a 15 watt telegraph set, a rice warehouse, 32 military barracks, and some war materiel; and seized a quantity of war materiel. [passage omitted]

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES BANGKOK CORRESPONDENTS

BK160107 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Diplomatic observers are making a mistake if they think the new Vietnamese leadership will be more reasonable and flexible over the Kampuchean issue, President of the Khmer resistance Prince Norodom Sihanouk said last night.

Speaking at a dinner held in his honour and sponsored by the foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand and the Reporters Association of Thailand, Prince Sihanouk said he would not make any more proposals to solve the conflict.

"Certain observers imagine, mistakenly in my view, that with the gradual disappearance of elderly leaders the new generation of Vietnamese leaders will be more reasonable.

"That is to know rather badly this generation to which belongs the famous, and apparently charming Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach," he said.

"The leaders of tomorrow are young wolves with long teeth, far from being choir boys full of goodwill."

"Thach for instance is more arrogant than his venerable elders."

Prince Sihanouk said Mr Thach has said the Vietnamese "have the whole cake (Kampuchea). Why should we cut it in four and give three slices to those rebels, Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan?"

He also advised countries not to yield to the charm of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. "I do not think Gorbachev's assumption of power should prompt us to yield to his charm. Only his wife seems really very charming," said the prince.

"The shameless attitude of the Soviet Union regarding the Kampuchean issue is reflected very faithfully in recent remarks by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa who said, 'Sihanouk will never return to Kampuchea,' he said.

"Thus the Soviet Union, like Vietnam, considers Kampuchea to be a permanent colony deprived of the right to liberate itself."

Prince Sihanouk described as "naive" those who think that Vietnam, because of its great economic difficulties and international isolation, will have to renounce its colonialism in Kampuchea.

"Also naive are people who believe the Soviet Union will one day get tired of financing the Vietnamese occupation of my country," he said.

"Vietnam is in Laos and Kampuchea forever because that is in accordance with the expansionist and colonialist tradition of North Vietnam."

The prince said that last year he had pleaded for the adoption by the resistance and governments supporting the resistance, for new proposals and even concessions to offer the Vietnamese.



"Today I think our coalition government and our great supporters, ASEAN and China notably, have gone far enough in the way of conciliation and of peace.

"At the end of this, in effect, we will find nothing but contempt and new rebuffs from the adverse camp. Personally I renounce to go any further," he added.

Prince Sihanouk said he considers the eight-point peace proposal as the best possible foundation from which countries interested in Kampuchea can set out fruitfully in the search for a peaceful solution.

"I would be very surprised if the government I have the honor to preside over can go any further in the way of conciliation -- unless it is decided, something that is completely ruled out, to capitulate and to offer our country to the occupier on a silver plate.

"Allow me to say to you, that even on a personal basis, I will no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution to our problem."

Although he reiterated that he is not optimistic about the outcome of the resistance's struggle, he said that the Vietnamese are quite mistaken if they think the "old Sihanouk" is tired or discouraged.

"This is a profound illusion," Prince Sihanouk declared, adding, "winning or losing, it is my duty as a Khmer patriot, the traditional leader of my people, to continue as long as I live side by side with other Khmer patriots, our sacred struggle against the invader and occupier, no matter who he may be."

#### More on Sihanouk Address

BK181344 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Feature: "Bangkok AM Special Report"]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, on Friday 15 August, talked to members of the press at a dinner hosted by the Foreign Correspondents' club of Thailand at the Oriental Hotel's Grand Ballroom. He first made his presentation, rather sympathetic summary of his country's and his people's fate and ordeal.

[Begin Sihanouk recording] Allow me at the outset to present my warm thanks to your distinguished president, Mr Paul Wedel, to Mr Phaisan Sicharatchanya, chairman of the professional committee, and to the eminent Thai and foreign personalities, who sponsor this evening's gathering, and have masterly organized it in the superb surroundings of the Oriental Hotel. I would like to assure you, Mr President, of my sincere gratitude for the very friendly welcoming words you have just pronounced. I am deeply touched to acknowledge the presence in this numerous audience, apart from many many distinguished journalists, of scientists, university professors, diplomats whose presence bears testimony to the interest, the sympathy, and the support which they nobly grant to the Khmer people, the most unfortunate on earth, and to the Khmer resistance which struggles against the Vietnamese aggressors, occupiers, and colonizers. These personalities show, at the same time -- I take the liberty of believing -- their sympathy and friendship towards me.

May I be allowed to pay a particular tribute to the Thai press which has revealed itself to be the best informed with regard to the Cambodian problem, and the situation prevailing in my country. This press, written and spoken, has rendered, and continues to render, immense services to my country by making it known in detail, with comprehension and objectivity, the Khmer question, in order that ASEAN Asian and world opinion do not forget the drama that we Khmer live. Our calls have always found in you convinced defenders. Allow me to thank you very cordially.

The foreign press, the international press, through her distinguished representatives in Bangkok, deserves all our esteem. She represents, as it is normal, very different opinions and interests, but she carries on her profession -- which is not easy -- with much consciousness. She is assisted, as far as Cambodia is concerned, by the fact that the military developments take place nearby, and that press statements or communiques from the different Khmer or Thai information services are regularly addressed to her. I salute here these professionals whose cables and articles reach the whole world.

Ladies and Gentlemen. As you know, I predicted long ago that the expansionist and colonialist ambitions of Vietnam as well as its deep-seated bellicosity, together with the aims and strategic interests of the Soviet Union in Indochina and Southeast Asia, were accordingly elements which made very difficult, if not impossible, the hope to get us soon out of the current political impasse. Last year, in my expose to the Press Club of Bangkok, I made you aware of my very serious fear in this regard. I cannot but repeat them today, and I hope you would render me justice by accepting that my pessimism originated from an objective analysis of the situation prevailing in Cambodia. We collide with an unwieldy situation, which is the real nature of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, two countries which it is impossible to try to persuade by appealing to goodwill, or even -- and this is more serious -- to what we consider to be their own interests. Thus today, as probably tomorrow, it will be impossible for us to find a solution to the only problem worthy of interest to us all -- the independence, the peace, and the wellbeing of the Khmer people, victims of Vietnamese arrogance and of the cold ambition of the Soviet Union toward the people located at the borders of its empire.

Despite the categorical rejection and without any examinations of our latest peace plan, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's 8-point proposal, intended to facilitate a peaceful political settlement of the Cambodian problem, it would neither be just or realistic to believe that it was useless and should be interpreted as new proof of the Cambodian resistance's weakness towards Vietnam. Some people have pointed out that our government had consented to so-called considerable concessions to the profit of an arrogant and intransigent adversary, such as the withdrawal in two phases of the Vietnamese forces of occupation, the conclusion of ceasefire, the formation of a quadripartite government -- Our coalition went as far as accepting within itself the enemies' collaborators, something which was not done following the Second World War by the French or Yugoslav resistances, etc.

If I had advocated and obtained, not without pain, the agreement of my coalition partners to offer such a flexibility or some apparent concessions susceptible of being misunderstood by our friends, it was not certainly because I was so naive to believe, or even hope, that the Vietnamese and their creatures of Phnom Penh would be susceptible of no longer refusing systematically the principle of negotiation or of an international conference.

As many of you are well aware, my great friend, the People's Republic of China, and the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, also known as the Khmer Rouge, were for a long time extremely unwilling to my suggestions to show ourselves reasonable and flexible, whose aim was not but to draw toward our camp the sympathy and the support of the international community, and to place our adversaries, Vietnamese and allies, in more and more uncomfortable and unpopular political and diplomatic position at the international level.

That was not a Machiavellian manœuvre. If Vietnam had, by miracle, accepted my proposal, well then, so much the better, as we would have been drawn towards peace. I was intimately convinced of the contrary, but you never know. If in March this year, the People's Republic of China, the party of Democratic Kampuchea, and some other friendly countries finally decided to accept and support my idea, it was because I had been successful in convincing them that even if we went as far as to the extreme possible and reasonable limit, the Vietnamese and their servants would continue definitely to put up a categorical and arrogant no to us, and that is what happened.

What is the interest then of our 8-point proposal? Quite simply -- to bring to the whole world proof of the Vietnamese complete refusal to negotiate even in the most advantageous conditions for them. We have ascertained that an impressive number of heads of state and government and ministers of foreign affairs of friendly countries have spontaneously applauded our new proposal recognizing the fact that it gives evidence of a commendable willingness and that they could form a realistic foundation on which a project of settlement to our problem would begin. The international community, hence, has not considered our proposals as a sign of weakness, but it has sympathized more closely with us.

The moral condemnation by this community of Vietnam and its collaborators of Phnom Penh will thus increase even more the pressure being already applied by Hanoi in order to induce it to modify its perfectly unreasonable attitude. It will constitute an important trump in our struggle to recover justice, independence, and freedom for Cambodia and her people. [break in recording]

I consider that the last proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in eight points constitutes already the best possible foundation from which the countries interested in Cambodia can set out fruitfully in the search for a peaceful solution, equitable, and beneficial for the whole world of our problem. I would be very surprised if the government I have the honor to preside can go any further on the way of conciliation unless it decided something that is completely ruled out -- to capitulate and to offer our country to the occupier on a silver plate.

Allow me to say to you that even on a personal basis, I will no longer formulate any proposals or suggestions to facilitate a solution to our problem. In order that a solution can be found to the current impasse, it would be necessary that a minimum of goodwill or respect for the United Nations' Charter and for the search of peace exist on the other side. If this willingness does exist only in our side, if our closest friend, the People's Republic of China, which in a still very recent part, appeared to me as a little too rigid in her approach to the Vietnamese problem, Vietnamese-Cambodian problem, does not receive in return but provocations and contempt, it would be harmful to our armed struggle to appear still weaken [as heard] towards the enemies who make mockery of our attitude too conciliatory.



As you have understood, as I have told you many times, I am not at all optimistic of the outcome of an unequal struggle, but I affirm that the enemies of my homeland are quite mistaken if they think that the old Sihanouk, le vieux Sihanouk, is tired or discouraged, that would be a profound illusion.

Winning or losing, it is my duty as a Khmer patriot, the traditional leader of my people, to continue as long as I live, side by side with the other Khmer patriots, our sacred struggle against the invaders and occupiers, no matter who he may be, of my country. [end recording]

#### Further on Sihanouk Address

BK160452 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0350 GMT 16 Aug 86

[By L.D. Baptist]

[Text] Bangkok, Aug. 16 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The United States could play a bigger role in helping toward achieving a peaceful solution in Kampuchea by persuading the Soviet Union and Vietnam to soften their stand on the issue, Kampuchean resistance coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said last night.

He also called on the United States not to reject the Khmer Rouge and to accept the formation of a quadripartite government composed of the three resistance factions and the pro-Hanoi Heng Samrin regime once Vietnam agreed to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

He saw the formation of a quadripartite government in Kampuchea as the reasonable solution which would satisfy all sides interested in the problem -- China, the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the free world.

Addressing the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand, Prince Sihanouk said China had been trying without success to persuade Moscow and Hanoi to soften their tough stand on Kampuchea by indicating to Vietnam that it could expect Chinese aid to rehabilitate its deteriorating economy.

Indicating that Washington could provide aid to Vietnam if it abided by the UN resolutions on Kampuchea, he added that the United States "being a rich and influential power" could also try to bring about a settlement of the conflict through its negotiations with Hanoi on the issue of US servicemen Missing in Action (MIA) during the Vietnam war.

"In dealing with Moscow, I think, the US could also try, as China is trying hard, to persuade Russia to soften the tough stand of Vietnam on Kampuchea and to accept the formation of a quadripartite government," he said.

The United States, which provides humanitarian aid to the two non-communist factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Prince Sihanouk, and votes for the ASEAN-sponsored UN resolution of Kampuchea annually, has made it clear that it would not normalise relations with Hanoi unless Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea.

Although it follows ASEAN's lead on the Kampuchean issue, Washington does not recognise the Khmer Rouge, responsible for the brutal rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1978 when it was ousted by Vietnam's invasion and installation of the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

In calling on the US not to reject the Khmer Rouge, Prince Sihanouk, who lost five children and 14 grand-children during their rule, spoke of the need to be realistic.

He said a quadripartite government in Phnom Penh with the participation of the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime would satisfy the interests of all parties concerned.

The Khmer Rouge would represent the interests of China, Heng Samrin's group those of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and the non-communist factions represented the free world.

Prince Sihanouk said that the Khmer Rouge could not be eliminated because to do so would be to destroy the coalition, recognised by the UN as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea.

This would enable Vietnam to say that there was no longer a problem and therefore no reason for the UN to discuss the question of Kampuchea as well as give the Phnom Penh government the opportunity to claim the Kampuchean seat in the UN.

Prince Sihanouk said that China's recent suggestion to reduce the strength of the Khmer Rouge to the level of its coalition partners when Vietnam withdrew from Kampuchea, was a compromise to assure the Western world that it would not pose a threat to its partners and the Kampuchean people since both China and the Khmer Rouge had rejected his idea to disarm all Khmer factions, including the Heng Samrin forces.

He said the Khmer Rouge presence was the main pretext for Vietnam to remain in Kampuchea in its self-claimed role to protect the Kampuchean people.

#### PHICHAI FACES NO-CONFIDENCE MOVE WITHIN PARTY

BK180257 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Dissidents belonging to the Democrat Party's southern factions are planning a no-confidence move against party leader Phichai Rattakun over his handling of the party's nomination of Cabinet ministers, sources said.

They said that southern MPs Den Tomina (Pattani) and Samphan Thongsamak (Nakhon Si Thammarat) were suspicious over what might have transpired at a private meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at the latter's Sisao Thewet residence on Sunday August 10 -- a day before the announcement of the cabinet list.

The sources said the morning after the meeting, party MPs and executive members began a heated debate to decide whether the party should join or opt out of the coalition government.

The meeting ended in favour of joining the coalition, said the sources, adding that the meeting was also told by party spokeswoman Supatra Masdit that the list of Democrat candidates for cabinet ministers had not been submitted to the prime minister.

But the sources claimed that the list had already been given to the prime minister by Mr Phichai without the knowledge of many MPs.

The sources added that dissident MPs who were not appointed began to ask how many potential candidates for the 16 cabinet posts were contained in the list submitted to Gen Prem by Mr Phichai.

The party resolved to submit the names of 25 nominees.

In Pattani on Saturday, hundreds of Mr Den's supporters gathered outside his Muang District house to urge him to leave the party to protest the party's reversal of a pledge to appoint the MP to the cabinet.

Son of widely respected religious teacher Hayi Surong and a four-time MP, Mr Den says he was promised by party Secretary-General Wira Musikaphong that he would receive a cabinet post if he could deliver five out of eight parliamentary seats in the three southernmost provinces to the party.

Mr Den said his Muslim supporters felt that they had been cheated and they wanted him to resign from the party.

But he said he had told his supporters to be patient, explaining that he needed time to think the matter over.

He added he was trying to find out if Mr Phichai had submitted a list of 26 potential candidates to the prime minister as agreed by the party.

"If the party leader actually handed in 16 names to the prime minister, then it is clear that he was not being sincere to us Muslim MPs. If this is true, then I will ask for a no-confidence debate against him in the party," said Mr Den.

Asked whether he would accept an offer for him to become a secretary to Mr Phichai, Mr Den said he would first have to consult with the other Muslim MPs.

#### OPPOSITION PARTIES FORM 'SHADOW CABINET'

BK150143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The non-coalition parties will coordinate efforts to monitor the government's activities, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawat said yesterday.

The former communications minister said the opposition party leaders would assume the role of shadow ministers with each having different areas of responsibility.

Ruam Thai leader Narong Wongwan has been assigned agricultural affairs; Bunchu Rotchansathian of the Community Action Party, finance; UDP leader Buntheng Thongsawat, justice; Progressive leader Uthai Phimchaichon, local administration; and Mr Samek, communications.

The non-coalition parties would meet on Wednesdays to coordinate efforts in Parliament to prevent internal conflict, he said.

Mr Uthai said the parties with less than 10 MPs -- the Progressives (nine), Muan Chon (three), National Democracy (three), and New Force, Puang Chon Chao Thai, Liberal, and Democratic Labour (one each) -- agreed yesterday to combine with him as the coordinator.



The group, said Mr Uthai would coordinate their efforts through him with the UDP (38), CAP (15), Prachakon Thai (24) and Ruam Thai (19).

Mr Uthai said the combined 115 MPs would be enough to form an effective opposition to challenge the government's administration. The opposition group will hold separate meetings and the party leaders would meet on the eve of the Thursday House meetings to coordinate strategy.

Parties and MPs will be given responsibility for areas in which they are familiar in order to maximise their effectiveness and prevent repetition.

The opposition would probably not form a shadow cabinet, said Mr Uthai, because MPs will be given special responsibilities.

Mr Piyanat, the Ruam Thai secretary-general, said representatives from each party will coordinate focus on matters of public consequence, and not just opposing everything because they are the opposition.

#### Sitthi on Foreign Policy; Talks With Laos

BK151520 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that foreign policy will stress expansion of foreign markets and pursuance of economic, commercial, and political cooperation with other countries.

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] We will cooperate with ASEAN countries in holding the summit meeting next year. Together with ASEAN members, we will fight against trade protectionism. Regarding the economy, we will not limit ourselves to cooperating only with certain countries but will cooperate with any country in order to expand markets for our exports and strive for mutual cooperation. In the political arena, there will be little change in policy. Concerning the Cambodian issue, we will not make any new proposals other than what has already been made. We will leave it to the CGDK to negotiate with Vietnam for the Vietnamese pullout. We will abide by UN resolutions and will follow up what we have already proposed. We hope that the new Vietnamese leader will consider the matter favorably.

[Unidentified reporter] There has been criticism that with your continuing as foreign minister, the Indochina problem will be exacerbated.

[Sitthi] No, it should rather be the opposite. They have sent messages expressing their desire to reach a settlement with us. Laos sent a message yesterday saying that it agrees to hold talks with us at the local level. It did not continue to insist on government level talks. I told our officials to reply to Laos that we are willing to discuss trade or any other matter. I have instructed that contacts be established between our provincial governors and Lao provincial chiefs so that trade and friendly relations between people can resume and the atmosphere be improved. There has been an indication of change on their part. [end recording]

'TEXT' OF FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

OW181313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 86

["Full text" of the 18 August communique of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the LPDR and the SRV, held in Hanoi 17-18 August; read by announcer]

[Text] The 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the PRK, the LPDR and the SRV was held 17-18 August in Hanoi, the capital of the SRV.

I. The conference reviewed the situation of the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia over the past 8 years. That struggle, though tortuous and complex, has led to a new situation very advantageous for the three Indochinese countries and the forces of peace. Through their utmost efforts, the forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries had hoped that they would be able, over a period of 3 to 4 years, to cause Vietnam to collapse and reverse the situation in Cambodia. However, 8 years have elapsed. Overcoming the greatest trials, the Cambodian people, emerging from the abyss of genocide, have quickly risen back to life and scored extraordinary achievements in all fields. Particularly, the resounding political, military, and economic victories in 1984 and 1985 have marked a turning point in the Cambodian revolution.

Vietnam and Laos, through still encountering many difficulties, are on a trend of steady and vigorous changes. The militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and between the three countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries has unceasingly consolidated and strengthened. The three Indochinese countries have become a positive factor and played a decisive role in the peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

II. Developments of the situation in Southeast Asia over the past 8 years have further brought out the contrast between the two opposing stances and attitudes on the Cambodian issue and peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries have demanded the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and have declared a time limit for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. Conversely, the other side has adamantly demanded a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia but refused to renounce the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The PRK has controlled all Cambodian territory, and has declared its national reconciliation policy and its readiness to hold talks with opposing individuals and the opposing Khmer group, in order to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Conversely, the other side has invariably demanded the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to Cambodia.

The key to the eight-point proposal of 17 March 1986 is the demand to abolish the PRK regime and to recognize the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in fact, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, in an attempt to bring it back to Cambodia. That totally runs counter to morality and the actual situation in Cambodia, and is -- of course -- unacceptable. That is also an illusion, because they want to use talks to abolish the PRK regime, which they have failed to achieve militarily in the past 8 years.



III. The situation over the past 8 years has eloquently proven the just stand and good will of the three Indochinese countries as well as the unjust stand and absurd attitude of the other side. The former's stand is consistent with broad segments of the world people who want a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, the expulsion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and the restoration of lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Only a small segment of the opposing forces is against the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The conference declares that if all parties agree on the two fundamental issues -- that is, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- it is possible right now to negotiate a plan to achieve these two things in order to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to cooperate with all parties with a view to achieving such a political solution at an early date.

IV. Pending a political solution on Cambodia and Southeast Asia, the SRV and the PRK -- on the basis of the current situation in Cambodia -- reaffirm that the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia will continue and that the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. If the troop withdrawal is capitalized upon, running counter to the peace and stability of Cambodia, the SRV and the PRK will exchange views and take appropriate steps.

V. The three Indochinese countries always treasure and wish to soon restore the long-standing friendship with the Chinese people. While protecting their independence, these three countries are constantly striving to reestablish the normal and good neighborly relations with the PRC. On several occasions, the SRV has proposed the resumption of Sino-Vietnamese talks interrupted since March 1980. However, the Chinese side has not so far responded favorably, but has, on the contrary, performed some acts showing a lack of good will. The Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have united in opposing imperialism. Both China and Vietnam can be the beneficiaries of peace, independence, cooperation, and economic development. There is no reason why China and Vietnam cannot hold talks because of their differences which can be settled through negotiations.

With this spirit, the SRV once again declares its readiness to enter talks with China at any level and anywhere whatsoever. The two parties would put on the negotiating table their respective proposals on problems of common concern. Only with good will and a truly serious approach can problems be settled.

The conference welcomes the LPDR's rational and sensible stand of normalizing relations with the PRC on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; of nonaggression against each other; of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and of peaceful coexistence.

The conference contends that the normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations as well as of the relations between the LPDR and the PRK and the PRC constitutes a very important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VI. The conference reaffirms the consistent policies pursued by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in respecting Thailand's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity within its present boundaries. The normalization of relations between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia on the one hand and Thailand on the other constitutes a very important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.



With this spirit, the SRV declares its readiness to negotiate with Thailand with a view to solving substantial problems arising from their mutual relations and the building and development of friendly and goodneighborly relations in the framework of peaceful coexistence.

The SRV and the PRK fully support the recent statement by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan on the Lao Government's readiness to try its utmost at the governmental level as well as at the local level in order to create favorable conditions for increasing mutual understanding and confidence with respect to the Kingdom of Thailand. They welcome the LPDR's good will to restore negotiations with Thailand with a view to normalizing relations in all aspects between the two countries.

The conference takes note of the 13 August 1986 statement by the Thai foreign minister that Thailand will not authorize the use of its territory to cause destabilization to and undermine the governments of neighboring countries, and wholly supports the PRK proposal on the establishment of a zone of peace along the Cambodian-Thai border. In the zone on the Cambodian side, there will be only PRK Armed Forces, and in the zone on the Thai side, there will be only Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Thailand. Neither side can allow foreigners to use the zone in its own territory to conduct activities against the other side. Both sides will agree on the breadth of, as well as the form of, international control over that zone of peace. Meanwhile, the PRK reiterates its desire to discuss with Thailand the issues of Cambodian refugees and Thais arrested and detained in Cambodian territory.

VII. In the proposals by the Indonesian, Malaysian, and Singapore foreign ministers, there are many points the three Indochinese countries do not agree with, but there are also points the three Indochinese may consider. The three countries hold that now more than ever, the establishment of a framework of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia and an end to aggression and threat from outside is an urgent demand and the most cherished interest of the people of the region's countries.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with the Asian states, other countries in the region, and all countries relating to peace in Southeast Asia, in order to make this region a zone of peace and stability in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Also, in that spirit, the three Indochinese countries declare their support for the Indonesian proposal of turning Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

VIII. The conference highly appreciates the proposal by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden concerning the establishment of a tribunal to determine the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and welcomes all efforts and initiatives of any country in the world as well as of the UN secretary general himself, in order to contribute to restoring peace and stability in the region.

IX. The conference welcomes the results of the government-level talks between the United States and Vietnam and Laos on the issue of searching for Americans missing in action, and holds that the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation will contribute to promoting the process in a way conducive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### Part Two

I. The conference notes that over the past 8 years, the developments of the situation in Southeast Asia have been closely linked to developments in the world. Since 1978, while the world situation is tense, the Southeast Asian situation has also become tense.

Since 1985, in the world, as well as in Southeast Asia, there has appeared a trend toward dialogue among countries with different social systems. While unceasingly struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries have unceasingly struggled to contribute to the common struggle of the world peoples to end the arms race, to ward off the danger of nuclear war, and to preserve world peace, considering it the prime, urgent task of all peoples.

II. The conference is pleased with the brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress, which marked a historical turning point in the development of the Soviet Union as well as for the entire world situation.

The conference fully supports the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in the struggle to establish a global security system in the military, political, economic, and social spheres.

The conference fully supports the Soviet Union's principled stand and important initiatives aimed at promoting a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and ending the nuclear arms race, especially in outer space..

The conference highly values the very important initiatives regarding the Asia-Pacific region advanced by General Secretary Gorbachev of the CPSU Central Committee in his recent speech in Vladivostok, regarding them as an initial comprehensive peace plan for that region.

The conference welcomes the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, contending that, with the efforts and goodwill of all parties concerned, it is possible to end in the Asia-Pacific region the status of military and political confrontation which has prevailed over the past 40 years and to gradually build a zone of peace in which all countries with different social systems can coexist and cooperate in friendship.

The conference fully supports the Mexico declaration of the heads of India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, Greece, and Sweden, for the sake of peace and nuclear disarmament.

III. The three Indochinese countries highly value the importance of the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries to be held in Harare, the capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe. They are ready to pool their utmost efforts, together with the nonaligned countries, to ensure the success of the summit conference and contribute to solving the burning major problems posed for all the nonaligned countries: the problem of strengthening the solidarity and might of the nonaligned movement in the common struggle to safeguard peace and oppose the nuclear arms race; the problem of national independence; the problem of struggle for a new international economic order and development.

The conference expresses its solidarity with and strong support for the peoples of South Africa, and Namibia, the frontline countries in Southern Africa, and the African people who are stalwartly struggling against imperialism and apartheid, for independence and freedom. At the same time, the conference demands that the racist Pretorian regime be punished.

With the Cambodian people's revival over the past 8 years, the PRK -- the genuine and sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people now in full control of all Cambodian territory -- must naturally have the right to demand the return of its worthy position in the nonaligned movement.



However, to prevent the conference from being drawn into issues that are divisive to the movement, to help the conference concentrate on the urgent major problems of the movement, and to ensure the success of the conference, the three Indochinese countries fully respect and advocate maintaining intact the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits on leaving Cambodia's seat vacant and the seventh summit's resolution on Southeast Asia at the Harare conference. The three countries will resolutely oppose any attempt to raise again the issue of the Kampuchea's seat, reverse the judicious resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits, sow division, and undermine the outcome of the eighth summit.

Over the past 8 years, these correct resolutions have positively contributed to promoting a dialogue, the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, and the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### NHAN DAN on Conference

BK190650 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[19 August NNAH DAN Editorial: "The Stand Shining With Goodwill of the Three Indochinese Countries"]

[Text] The 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries has ended with glorious success. The important communique of the conference once again points out the shining goodwill, consistent stand, and lofty responsibility of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue and to the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference profoundly analyzed the Southeast Asian situation and the steady developments of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam over the past 8 years, underscoring the sharp differences between the two stands, that is, the just stand of the three Indochinese countries on one hand and the unjust stand of the other side.

The three Indochinese countries demanded the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and have announced a time schedule for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The PRK, now in full control of the entire Cambodian country, has stated that it advocates achieving national reconciliation and that it is ready to hold talks with opposition Khmer groups or individuals on the basis of the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. This is legitimate and compatible with a broad section of world public opinion and with the aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

The other side, however, has persisted in demanding Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia while refusing to exclude the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It has resorted to all crafty tricks, including the 8-point farce, aimed at abolishing the PRK regime and bringing the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to Cambodia. This is totally against morality and the reality of the Cambodian situation, blocking all roads toward an acceptable political solution in Cambodia.

Those forces which are nurturing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the three Indochinese countries must quickly draw for themselves a lesson and must not have the illusion of using talks to materialize what they have failed to achieve by military means over the past 8 years.



Once again, with a lofty sense of responsibility and with a goodwill for peace, the three Indochinese countries declared that if all parties agree on the two fundamental issues -- that is, the Vietnamese troop withdrawal and the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- it is possible right now to negotiate a plan to achieve these two things in order to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem and achieve peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to cooperate with all parties with a view to achieving such a political solution at an early date.

Pending a political solution, the SRV and the PRK reaffirmed that the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia will continue and that the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. This stand of the three Indochinese countries is clear, fair, and reasonable and is an important contribution to improving the Southeast Asian and the Asian-Pacific situation. This stand must be taken into account and responded to by the other side. Dialogue is definitely more useful than confrontation.

The 13th conference of Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers pointed out the three Indochinese countries' attitude toward China, Thailand, other ASEAN countries, and the United States. This is a constructive and goodwilled attitude. It is also a policy to respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, promote dialogue, settle all disputes through negotiations, normalize relations, and develop good neighborly relations in peaceful co-existence.

The conference affirmed that the militant solidarity bloc between the three Indochinese countries themselves and between the three Indochinese countries on one side and the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries on the other has been constantly consolidated and strengthened. The conference totally supported the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union and its principled stand and important initiatives aimed at bringing about high-level Soviet-U.S. talks, halting all nuclear tests, and putting an end to the nuclear arms race, especially in space. The conference highly valued the many very important initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific put forth by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev in his recent famous Vladivostok statement.

The three Indochinese countries highly valued the importance of the eighth nonaligned summit to be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, and pledged to do their utmost to contribute to the success of the summit. In this vein, the three Indochinese countries declared that they totally respect the sixth and seventh nonaligned summit conferences' resolutions on leaving the Cambodian seat vacant as well as the seventh nonaligned summit resolution on Southeast Asia and that they advocate upholding these resolutions at the coming Harare nonaligned summit.

While emulating in building and defending the socialist fatherland and scoring achievements to greet the Sixth CPV Congress, our people joyfully welcome the great results of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers. The struggle of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese people will continue to experience numerous difficulties and complications. The prospects of this struggle, however, are beautiful. Through their great efforts and their stand shining with goodwill, the three Indochinese countries will increasingly show themselves to be a positive factor in deciding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Together with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with the nonaligned movement and the world peace movement, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, upholding their goodwill for peace and their just stand, are determined to make their worthy contributions to the common struggle of the people in Southeast Asia, in the Asia-Pacific region, and in the world for the sake of various lofty goals of our times.

SOVIET OFFICIAL LAUDS CONFERENCE, MEETS OFFICIALS

OW190755 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 19 — Igor Rogachev, Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs, received in Moscow yesterday afternoon the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Indochinese foreign ministers, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem informed the host of the results of the 13th Indochinese Ministerial Conference held in Hanoi recently and brought out the significance of its proposals in the new situation. He stressed that the conference gave full support to the important initiatives concerning Asia and the Pacific made by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech at Vladivostok.

Igor Rogachev expressed his joy at the growth of the three Indochinese countries' revolution over the past 8 years, fully supported their new initiatives considering this a very big contribution to building good neighbourliness between the countries in the region, improving the present situation in Southeast Asia and the whole of Asia and the Pacific and establishing an international security system.

On behalf of the Soviet government, Igor Rogachev warmly acclaimed the constructive foreign policies of Laos, PRK, and Vietnam, and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's constant support and assistance to the three countries' revolution.

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION 17 AUG

OW181700 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 18 — Indonesian Ambassador Yohanes Petrus Louhanapessy gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 41st National Day of Indonesia (August 17). Present on the occasion were Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health; Phan Hien, minister of justice; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; Senior Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice defense minister; and representatives of the diplomatic corps here. Host and guests raised toasts to the further development of the friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and Vietnam.



POLICE MAKE ARREST IN AQUINO ASSASSINATION PLOT

HK190747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Manila police operatives yesterday arrested a man suspected of being connected with the plot to assassinate President Aquino. Jaime Lazo, who is a cousin of Jose Lazo, president of the Honolulu Friends of Marcos Association, was arrested on the basis of a report of a letter which detailed plans for the assassination. Lazo, however, denied any knowledge of the plot.

Suspect Denies Knowledge of Plot

HK181304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 18 (AFP) -- The Manila police Monday arrested an air force reserve officer whom they linked to an alleged plot to assassinate President Corason Aquino in the next few weeks. Police officers said they had arrested Jaime Lazo, who, they alleged, had been hired by his cousin Jose Lazo, president of the Honolulu Friends of Marcos Association, to assassinate Mrs Aquino.

The arrest was made after they were tipped off by a letter sent by a certain Abner Afuang from Hawaii divulging the assassination plot, the police said. Former President Ferdinand Marcos, toppled by a popular revolt here in February, lives in exile in Honoulu, Hawaii.

Mr Jaime Lazo told police investigators he knew nothing about the plot. He admitted being a cousin of Mr Jose Lazo, but said he had last heard from his cousin many months ago. Despite the denial, police homicide chief Lieutenant Jose Pring said they were holding Mr Jaime Lazo for further questioning. It is not clear whether the assassination plot is linked with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's revelation last week of a supposed plan by supporters of Mr Marcos to kidnap top government officials and military officers.

ENRILE IMPORTS 100 UZI SUBMACHINEGUNS

HK181509 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1,6

[By Victor Agustin]

[Text] One hundred Uzi mini submachineguns were brought into the country by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile early this month as part of the defense ministry's "military training equipment," the INQUIRER has learned.

The Israel-made guns, a favorite of the security group of Enrile, were brought in 10 packages weighing 478 kilos Aug 8. The shipment, which was received by Col. Nicetas Katigbak on the same date, was consigned to "Minister Juan Ponce Enrile c/o Col. Gregorio B. Honasan."

The guns were bought from Israel Military Industries, P.O. Box 1044, Ramat-Hassharon 47100, Israel and were shipped from Tel-Aviv through Scandinavian Airlines System. In Bangkok, the cargo was transferred to Philippine Airlines [PAL], arriving at the Manila International Airport [MIA] on Aug 8.



The shipment's broker was ECJM Customs.

To facilitate the cargo's entry, Honasan, who is special assistant to Enrile on security matters, wrote the MIA customs collector July 25, asking him to:

"Respectfully request release to Mr Fidel B. Baylon and/or Mr Herman Malonzo the goods/items/equipment aboard PAL flight no. 723 under Air Way Bill No. 07902285581 and 079-0228-5544 consigned to Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

The shipment, described as "military training equipment," was supposed to be "for transfer to the firearms and explosive unit."

USSR NOT TO REPLACE U.S. BASES IF REMOVED

HK181503 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 15 Aug 86 pp 1, 6

[By Rene Caparas]

[Text] Two Russian officials visiting the Philippines yesterday said "the Soviet will not come to your country to replace the U.S. military bases if moves to remove them succeed."

Victor Gorchakov, member of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and Alexei Drugov, delegate of the National Solidarity for Peace, met Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel to discuss economic aid to the Aquino government.

Speaking through an interpreter in a press conference at the Russian Cultural Center on Vito Cruz street, Malate, the Russians noted the "high female activity in the Philippines."

The hailed the intense desire of the Filipinos to adopt the communist policy of government.

The Soviets said they do not consider foreign military bases vital to the security of another country, "but on the contrary, it enlarges the possibility of that country to be involved in a conflict during a nuclear war.

The Russians said "the USSR will not be the first to fire the nuclear weapon and it is the USSR's policy not to direct its targets on countries without nuclear armaments."

"We do not want any military bases in any foreign country not only in the interest of strengthening peace in the USSR but also around the world," they said.

"If the U.S. military bases are pulled out of the Philippines, the USSR has no interest in coming here to replace them," they added.

The visitors said U.S. military bases are a threat to the stability and peace of the Asian-Pacific region, and since the Philippines is a host to U.S. military installations in Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City and Clark Air Force Base in Angeles City, they (the US bases) increase the risks of the Philippines to be "a target in a nuclear confrontation."

They said Russia is "prepared to lessen all its armaments throughout the world in line with its policy of global peace.

"We came here to know you better. Because only by knowing each other can we be in peace," they said.

The Russians cited the friendliness and hospitality of the Filipinos.

The Soviets said "the U.S. and the USSR are going to discuss the presence of U.S. military bases in the Asia-Pacific countries." They apparently referred to the coming superpower summit between U.S. President Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

#### Editorial on 'Unsolicited Advice'

HK181521 Manila NEWS HERALD in English 18 Aug 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Unsolicited Advice"]

[Text] A member of the Soviet presidium, here on a visit, warned the Philippines it could be the target of a Russian retaliatory attack because of the presence in the country of U.S. military bases.

It sounds like a piece of friendly advice, but somehow disturbing in light of the fact that not too many nautical miles from us is the Soviet's own version of Subic in Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

This is hypothetical but we wonder what they would think if the U.S. were to offer the Vietnamese the comradely suggestion that they would be avoiding getting caught in a nuclear crossfire by removing the Soviet base (which was formerly American) in their territory?

Unsolicited advice grates on the nerves more when it comes from the wrong source.

#### U.S. SENATOR MEETS WITH AQUINO 18 AUG

HK190215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] U.S. Senator Richard Lugar said President Aquino's visit to the United States would help to raise economic assistance and generate business confidence in the Philippines. Lugar arrived in Manila yesterday [18 Aug] and held talks with President Aquino lasting more than 2 hours. He told reporters he delivered a letter from President Reagan and told Mrs Aquino she could expect an emotional welcome when she visits the United States next month. The U.S. Congress is now debating legislation to provide aid and assistance worth up to \$450 million to the Philippines.

#### TRANSPORT MINISTER SCORES U.S. AIRPORT CHARGE

HK131458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 13 (AFP) -- The Philippines transportation minister Wednesday denounced a U.S. Government report alleging lax security at Manila Airport, and charged that guns were being smuggled into the country through U.S. airports.



"I just hope that the American government will not try to bring us down further to our knees by causing false information to be distributed all over the world. It is most unfair to us," Minister Hernando Perez told a news conference.

The U.S. Transportation Department warned last week about lax security at Manila Airport and told U.S. airlines flying to the Philippines to take special precautions in handling luggage and screening passengers.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole said that following inspections made in May and July, American officials were concerned by unauthorized access to secure areas, where requirements are below international standards.

"I hope Secretary Dole will send back her representatives. We will see to it that her representatives are accompanied at all times so that they will not wander off and claim that we are again lax in our security measures," Mr. Perez said.

Mr. Perez also referred to alleged firearms "being smuggled into the country from the United States."

"That means that the airports in the United States are not performing their duties. They are so lax that the guns are able to pass through their security controls and brought to this country," he added, but did not elaborate.

Manila Airport customs officials last year intercepted several shipments of high-powered firearms, including machine pistols, from commercial planes coming from the United States.

#### AQUINO'S ENTOURAGE TO INDONESIA, SINGAPORE GIVEN

HK181315 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Philippines hopes to improve, if not reverse, the current balance of trade with Indonesia and Singapore when President Aquino embarks on her first state visit to the two Southeast Asian nations one week from today.

The President is bringing with her an official entourage of only 10 persons, including five Cabinet members and two deputy ministers, to assist her in striking favorable trade agreements with the two Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members.

Indonesia and Singapore currently have a balance of trade advantage over the Philippines.

In a press briefing conducted by Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos-Shahani in Malacanang yesterday, she revealed that Mrs. Aquino's four-day visit to the two countries will be a working one as evidenced by her entourage.

Mrs. Aquino's official party includes Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Energy Deputy Minister Vicente Paterno, Tourism Minister Antonio Gonzalez, Education Minister Lurdes Quisumbing, Shahani, businessman Jesus Ayala, Ms. Maur Padilla, and the president's daughter, Mrs. Ballsy Cruz, who will serve as her personal secretary.



Shahani said that Concepcion will review trade relations with Indonesia and study what other goods and services the two countries may exchange.

Indonesia's better balance of trade lies mainly on its oil exports to the Philippines which reportedly accounts for 15 percent of the country's total.

The Philippine side is also expected to bring up the possibility of reexporting Indonesian rice which currently is creating a glut in the local market because the past administration imported it at the height of the harvest season.

The two sides are currently working on a memorandum of agreement expanding trade between the two countries and this may be signed during the visit of Mrs. Aquino.

The President will leave for the Indonesian capital of Jakarta on Aug. 24 at 2 p.m. and arrive there at 5 p.m.

A state dinner will be given in her honor on the evening of the same day.

Her formal talks with Indonesian President Suharto will be held the following day.

Mrs. Aquino will also watch a cultural presentation, present a wreath at the Heroes Cemetery, tour the Tamih Mini Indonesia Indah, a miniature Indonesia, much like the Nayong Pilipino in Paranaque, and then host a banquet in the evening.

She will leave for Singapore at 9 a.m. on Aug 26 and arrive there at 11:30 a.m.

She will be met at the airport by Singapore head of state Wee Kim Wee and then will have her private talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew after lunch.

Before her meeting with Prime Minister Lee, Mrs. Aquino will be presented with an orchid named after her.

She will also address the Singapore Federation of Chamber of Commerce which will be attended by local and foreign businessmen. It will be one of the major addresses she will make during the two-nation tour.

In the meantime, her ministers will hold talks with their Singaporean counterparts and discuss trade, education, tourism and related subjects.

Mrs. Aquino will leave Singapore the following day after a brief guided tour of the island state that includes a visit to some of the high-tech factories there.

She will be back in Manila at 4:30 pm., Aug 27.

NPA SUPPORTS PEACE TALKS; MUSLIMS WANT TALKS

HK190213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] The New People's Army command announced full support for the peace talks between the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Aquino government. The command also accused rightists of sabotaging the talks in a bid to seize power. The NPA stand was made known in a statement issued by the NPA general staff. The statement said the entire NPA is solidly behind the NDF and the Communist Party on the peace talks with the government. It said a genuine and lasting peace has always been the objective of the leftist armed struggle. It also denied newspaper reports that an NPA special operations group is against the talks. The NPA command said no such group exists in the rebel organization.

Meanwhile, Muslim rebels also expressed a desire for peace with the government. The leader of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front made the declaration in an interview with the (al-Jihad) newspaper in Abu Dhabi. Hashim Salamat, who heads the Islamic Front, said President Aquino might be serious in attempting to grant autonomy to the 7 million Filipino Muslims in Mindanao. The Islamic Front is a faction of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front. However, Salamat said any talks concerning Mindanao would have to be arranged outside the Philippines and would have to be held through the Saudi Arabian-based organization of the Islamic Conference.

**'Hardcore' Members Reject Talks**

HK181353 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] Hardcore members of the New People's Army yesterday bucked the political decision of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], criticized the ongoing ceasefire talks as "policy of capitulation" and demanded its repudiation.

The INQUIRER yesterday received a copy of the manifesto by the "NPA/Special Operations Group" that confirmed earlier reports of a major rift among top communist leaders on how to deal with President Aquino's peace initiative.

The "dissident" group stressed that the communist goal is that, "the (armed) struggle will cease only when the issue of national independence is resolved."

This may be the first time that the military arm of the CPP, the New People's Army, has opted to challenge the decision by the political leadership.

Those involved in current talks with government representatives are Antonio Zumel, Saturnino Ocampo and Carolina Malay-Ocampo of the CPP.

The three, however, are conducting negotiations to peacefully settle the 17-year insurgency problem under the aegis of the National Democratic Front, a broader political group that includes the CPP.

The manifesto used strong language, calling the ongoing talks as only aimed "to neutralize the militants and coopt the moderates among the revolutionary ranks."

In short, it admitted a conflict of opinions among at least two major factions within the communist-led rebels.

The NPA group doubted if the revolutionary movement could gain substantial political concessions from the Aquino government.

The government, the group said remains a "puppet of U.S. imperialism" and is therefore incapable of asserting the national sovereignty.

The group's manifesto called the ceasefire talks a continuation of the new American-inspired counterinsurgency strategy that "brought about the ouster of Marcos" through the "February Revolution." [sentence as published]

"The main trend of the government ceasefire effort, though clothed in a spiritual appeal of Christian reconciliation, is to isolate, the left of left from the right of left and is a call to surrender," the group said.

Aside from these objective, according to the NPA group, the government panel will have nothing to offer rebel emissaries.

"The ceasefire will be a short-lived political carnival which would merely be used by both sides for purely political maneuvers," the group stressed.

The manifesto warned party leaders that the ceasefire would force its military arm into a position of passive defense and even lead to the NPA's "organizational death."

The group said only party leaders in the National Democratic Front would stand to benefit from the talks.

"To the CPP elements in the NDF, the ceasefire is a ticket to a political career...(or, possibly,) ambassadorial position," the group said.

"The CPP misbelieves that they should not be denied a share of the political spoils after the downfall of the Marcos dictatorship," the group said.

Either, the CPP has forgotten about the protracted nature of the struggle or it is "buckling down to a policy of compromise rather than finishing the fight," the group said.

#### MNLF TO 'PUNISH' ANY CEASE-FIRE VIOLATORS

HK161321 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Aug 86 p 18

[Text] Davao City -- Two Libya-based emissaries of Muslim secessionist leader Nur Misuari said the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) will punish violators of the ceasefire agreement.

MNLF judge Onuda Engcong and Ustadz Gulam Abdullah Decayan, vice-chairman of Misuari's eight-man consultative committee, told residents of Piapi, a predominantly Muslim area along Quezon Boulevard, that the MNLF hierarchy will not hesitate to "punish" erring guerrillas.



Onuda, a Maguindanaon who is known as a "hanging" judge even to Muslim professionals for sentencing to death several guerillas who violated policies, did not elaborate on the MNLF ceasefire policy.

The two Muslim leaders were here recently to ask armed Moro rebels to respect the ceasefire call of the government.

Last week, they met with some 500 Muslims and held a consultation on the establishment of the 13-province autonomous government in Mindanao as provided for in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement.

The Davao Moros accepted the proposed autonomous region through a show of hands.

The two emissaries were accompanied here by old MNLF leaders Guro Majeed Sarif Omar of Zamboanga city and Hadji Yahya Ankai of Basilan.

Their presence was relayed to the Davao Metrodiscom and Office of the City Mayor by Director Cabinanan Q. Mamukid of the office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities.

Onuda, who is said to be a member of MNLF Central Committee, debunked reports about factionalism in the MNLF ranks. "Misuari, Hashim Salamat, and Dimas Pundato, are one," he said.

#### 'SEMICOLONIAL, SEMIFEUDAL' CONSTITUTION LIKELY

HK111447 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Former political detainee Jose Ma. Sison said yesterday that the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] would most likely produce a "semi-colonial and semi-feudal" Constitution "embellished with the jargon of bourgeois nationalism and liberal democracy." He said this is because the country is still in a "semi-colonial and semi-feudal" state.

Sison, alleged founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, warned that the creation of such a Constitution will "never put to rest the legal democratic movement and the armed revolutionary movement."

He said that a genuine land reform must be granted since it is the "main substance of the people's democratic revolution."

In his critique of the new Constitution being drafted, and of the Constitutional Commission, held at the Ateneo de Manila University, Sison also expressed pessimism on the incorporation of "nationalist and democratic" provisions, in the new Constitution.

He said that while it will be "very likely" that the Bill of Rights will "no longer be sullied" by a provision allowing the president to issue executive warrants of arrest and searches, she will still be given "wide discretion" on making executive agreements on foreign credit and extension of privileges of transnational corporations.

Granting such powers would mean that "foreign vultures will continue to plunder on the country's natural and human resources," he said. He added that those powers "does not eliminate or reduce the gains made by foreign investors in the 1973 Constitution and the country's previous constitutions."

Sison said, granting "excessive privileges and control of strategic enterprises "to foreign corporations," must come to an end." He said a nationalist constitution must abrogate all unequal treaties, executive agreements and laws, which have made the Philippines "subservient to U.S. imperlisms."

In his speech, Sison also predicted that there would be "constitutional silence" on the issue of foreign military bases and nuclear weapons. He also said that because of the presence of "big number of clericalists" in the Con-Com, there would be "strong attempts to cast away "such liberal democratic expressions as the separation of the church and state."

Asked whether the human rights situation has changed, Sison also pointed out that "only the middle class appears to have been relieved politically." He said that up to now "workers remain the object of police and military brutality. [as published]

#### LIST OF WHO WIELDS INFLUENCE UNDER NEW REGIME

HK130945 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Aug 86 p 15

[Column by Rodolfo V. Romero: "Who's Who in the Aquino Era"]

[Text] Businessmen here and abroad are these days engaged in an exercise rendered necessary by a change in the political leadership of the nation. I refer to the identification of the Filipinos who wield the highest degree of influence within and on -- in other words, the listing of who's who in -- the new national dispensation. My Aquino-era who's-who list is made up of the following names arranged, to the greatest extent possible, in alphabetical order.

The Executive Secretary, Joker Arroyo, heads the list. He is followed by the president of Ateneo University, Fr. Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J. and the president of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, Cesar F. Buenaventura. Then there are President Aquino's brother Jose Cojuangco Jr., and the Minister of Trade and Industry, Jose S. Concepcion Jr. Next come the chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, Jose W. Diokno, the Minister of National Defense, Juan Ponce Enrile and the chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines, Jesus P. Estanislao. Obviously, the Governor of the Central Bank would be an influential personage in any national administration.

The letter G is represented by the Minister of Justice, Neptali Gonzales, and the chairman of the Commission on Audit, Teopisto Guingona Jr. They are followed immediately by the Deputy Minister of National Defense, retired general (and former ambassador to Iran) Rafael Ilete. The new president of the Philippine National bank, Vicente R. Jayme, has access to the Presidential ear, as does businessman Ricardo A. Lopa, Mrs Aquino's brother-in-law.

The Minister of Agriculture and Food, Ramon V. Mitra Jr., clearly enjoys the President's confidence. The Minister of Natural Resources, Ernesto M. Maceda, is another man to reckon with in the Aquino administration.

In the economic policymaking sphere the No. 1, naturally, is the Minister of Finance, Jaime V. Ongpin, who undoubtedly is one of the closest advisers of Mrs Aquino. A part of that sphere, the making of policy to govern the transporation and communication sectors, is the domain of Hernando B. Perez. Supervision of the local governments is the responsibility -- being discharged in rather controversial fashion by Aquino Pimentel Jr. Still another Minister Cabinet member with clout is the Budget Minister, Alberto G. Romulo.

Two of the most respected individuals in the land are the Chief of Staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, General Fidel V. Ramos, and the primate of the Catholic Church in this country, Jaime Cardinal Sin. They also are two of the people closest to the chief executive. Not very far behind is the chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, former Senator Jovito R. Salonga. Influential but highly controversial is the Minister of Labor and Employment, Augusto S. Sanchez.

No list of the people who carry weight with Mrs Aquino would be complete without the name of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Claudio Teehankee. The president is also known to have a high regard for the academic director of the Center for Research and Communication (and Constitutional Commission member) Bernardo M. Villegas.

The chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, Luis R. Villafuerte, and the general manager of the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, former Representative Jose V. Yap, round out my who's-who list for the brand new administration of Corazon C. Aquino.

#### SUSPECT IN RIZAL PARK KILLING ARRESTED

HK180800 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Police arrested yesterday the sixth suspect linked to the mauling and killing of Steve Salcedo, a Cory sympathizer, during a loyalist rally at Rizal Park last 27 July. Sergeant Florentino Mangalon identified the suspect as Richard de los Santos, a student of the Far Eastern University. De los Santos was photographed mauling Salcedo. He will be charged with murder.



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